

Republican Ticket.

For Secretary of State,
MAX F. A. HOFFMAN.
For Treasurer of State,
JOHN D. EVANS.
For Superintendent of Public Instruction,
ROBERT H. MILROY.
For Attorney-General,
BARNABAS C. HOBBS.

For Judge of the Supreme Court,
First District—**JOHN T. ELLIOTT.**
Second District—**CHARLES A. RAY.**
Third District—**ROBERT C. GREGORY.**
Fourth District—**ANDREW L. COLEMAN.**

CONGRESSIONAL AND JUDICIAL TICKET.

For Congress—Ninth District,
Gov. **JOHN P. C. HANNA.**
For District Attorney 19th Judicial District
PETER A. B. KENNEDY.
For Judge 19th Judicial Circuit,
JACOB M. HAYNES.
Prosecuting Attorney 19th Judicial Circuit,
ELISH B. REYNOLDS.

LAW OF NEWSPAPERS.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscription.
2. If subscribers wish their papers discontinued, they must continue to send them until all charges are paid.
3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office, or to whom they are sent, they are held responsible until they write their names and give directions to the contrary.
4. If subscribers move to other places without informing the publisher, and the paper is sent to the former address, they are held responsible for the postage.
5. The publisher disclaims all responsibility for loss of papers from the office, or for any other cause, unless it is proved to be the fault of the publisher.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The circulation of the JOURNAL is without parallel in the history of newspapers in Randolph County. Advertisers will bear in mind that it is the BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM in the County.

A new Democratic paper is to be started at Richmond. James Elder is to be the editor. The first number will be issued the 29th of this month.

The Senate confirmed the nomination of Amos T. Ackerman as Attorney General, and he has entered upon his official duties.

W. S. Haley, an experienced printer and editor, has purchased a half interest in the Cambridge Tribune. We wish the new firm success.

George W. Vanderburg announces himself as an Independent candidate for Representative to the State Legislature from this county. He ought to subscribe for the JOURNAL, as we shall have something to say about him during the canvass.

The State debt of Indiana has been reduced \$500,000 in the past six months. The management of Indiana finances by the Republican party has been successful in the highest degree.

George Alfred Townsend writes: "There is no friend to a journalist like an enemy. The manner the attack, the more insurmountable it comes to benefit. William Cobbett once said: 'Every mean enemy brings me a new thought, two new friends and five new subscribers.'"

New Castle is to have another Republican paper. Plans, formerly one of the proprietors of the Courier, is to run the new paper. It has been but a short time since he disposed of the material and 'good will' of the Courier to Capt. Wilcox, a very worthy young man, who has greatly improved the paper, and added to its usefulness.

A difficulty has arisen in Winchester, as to just how the Fort Wayne Railroad shall pass through that city. The engineer had to stop the survey on account of it—Richmond Humming Bird.

All a mistake. There's no trouble. The road was laid off to come up Meridian street, one of the finest streets in town, and arrangements were made by our citizens with the company to run the road on West street.

The income tax expires at the end of the present year by limitation, and it is not at all likely that it can be renewed. The Senate, on Friday, gave an indication, by a vote of 25 to 21, that it would not receive the sanction of that body. There has been a good deal of talk about the inequity and oppression of the tax, but on examination one can not see any more objection to it than there is to almost any other species of tax. It simply discriminates in favor of the poor men. We notice that both of our Senators, Morton and Pratt, favored its continuation.

A correspondent of the St. Louis Democrat says: "At the present rate of progress, Indiana will in twenty years, at least, be even with the proudest of her sisters, and will then merely have commenced the development of her resources. It is to-day, in reality, a much younger State than Illinois. A great amount of talent and capital that have hitherto passed through it to a more attractive territory, are now returning to remain there."

NEW PAPER.
We have received the initial number of the Weekly Press, published at Fort Wayne, by D. W. Jones & Son. The Press is a neat looking, well filled sheet, and we wish its enterprising proprietors success.

STATE DEBT.

The Democratic party left, as a legacy to the Republican party, an immense State debt. In less than ten years that debt has been almost wiped out, and that, too, without exorbitant taxation. Our State taxes are lower now than for many years. But place the Democrats in power again, and they will soon increase the taxes and saddle another debt upon us, for the benefit of their gold gambling friends in Wall street.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

Yes, they had one last Saturday, at Henston's mill, either in the upper story or down in the cellar, we don't care which. Rumor reached us in the morning that such a thing would be done. We looked all the forenoon for the delegations, but failed to see them, and concluded it was a hoax. In fact, we were skeptical until we had occasion to go to the depot about 2 o'clock. Looking toward the mill, we saw the venerable form of Judge Smith, clad in his antebellum gown, standing desolate and alone, the victim of the congregated hosts within; in the rear, in bold relief, was our holy friend Dr. Smith, guarding the hosts of Democracy there assembled against cowards and cave-droppers, and we were doubting Thomas no longer. There was something to be done. Delegates were selected for the Congressional Convention. They go uninitiated, but it is understood they will vote for Colerick.

THE FOURTH IN WINCHESTER.

No arrangements were made for an observance of the day, and every body enjoyed it in accordance with their individual fancies.

Shortly after daylight our citizens were aroused by the firing of anvils, at Beard's and O'Hara's blacksmith shops. Between eight and nine o'clock Peter Reinheimer's wagon, drawn by a pair of spotted ponies, and filled with boys, who had false and blacked faces, and were disguised in different ways to improve their natural looks, appeared upon the streets, and paraded the principal thoroughfares of town. Their instruments consisted of tin and brass horns, with a keg and barrel for drums. Their appearance created quite a sensation, and as a burlesque was a decided success. Messengers were immediately sent for Watson, every body supposing it to be the show he claims to be proprietor of. Those of our fellow citizens who remained away from the other shows to attend Watson's, were out in full force, viewing the spectacle with wondering eyes and gaping mouths. O, say, Watson, where was your June 3?

The scholars of the various Sabbath schools met at the Methodist Church, at 9 o'clock and proceeded to Puckett's grove, south of town. Though not as largely attended as it should have been, a pleasant time was had by all who were present, the chief pastimes being grace hoops, swinging, and with the exception of the accident mentioned in another place, nothing occurred to mar the pleasure of any one.

A few flags were displayed, and thus passed, in Winchester, the ninety-fourth Anniversary of American Independence. May we not hope that when time, in his unceasing rounds, brings again this, the greatest day in our country's proud history, that it will be more generally observed by our liberty-loving citizens?

We are under obligations to our old friend H. A. Bales, for the following Washington news:

The internal revenue receipts for the month of June, were \$24,463,754.82, and for the fiscal year ending yesterday, \$181,702,374.50.
All the special assistant assessors employed to assess the income taxes, will be discharged to-day. A number of regular assistant assessors will also be dismissed, as Commissioner Delano has given orders that the revenue districts throughout the country be re-organized and the force reduced.

On June 30th, 1869, the sinking fund amounted to \$3,691,000. To this has been added the purchase, during the present year, \$28,151,900 in bonds, which will make the sinking fund on the 1st of July, \$31,842,900, which added to the purchases of the special fund, (\$36,585,200) all purchased within the present fiscal year, gives a grand total in the hands of Treasurer Spinner of \$123,429,100.

The Government anticipates some trouble from the Comanche Indians on the borders of Texas, who are combined with several hostile tribes of the Indian Territory in raiding upon white settlements. They have already gone upon the war path, and reports of outrages and murders by them are not of infrequent occurrence. There is a wide difference between army officials and Quaker Indian agents regarding the permanency of peaceable relations. The former are satisfied that we have by the recent treaty of Red Cloud and his people by no means averted a general Indian war.

A private letter, dated Camp Supply, Indian Territory, June 11, received here, says the Indians are more than raising trouble around here. A small party this afternoon drew out two companies of cavalry, and from what we can see they are having a nice little fight about three miles up the river. Colonel Nelson has gone out with another company to assist them. The Indians are supposed to be Comanches and Cheyennes.

ANOTHER INDIANAPOLIS MYSTERY.

While the particulars of that terrible tragedy at Indianapolis, known as the "Cold Spring Murder," over which notwithstanding the legal investigations it underwent, and the fact that two persons are serving out lifetime sentences in our State prisons, a cloud of mystery hangs, that no human agency has ever yet, nor probably ever will be able to penetrate, is fresh in the minds of our readers, another has occurred, even more shocking and mysterious.

On the evening of Friday, the 25th ult., two little girls, aged respectively 11 and 4 years, left their homes in that city for the purpose of hunting for their cows. Not returning that night, search was made for them the following morning, and their bodies found lying in a small creek near the city. A coroner's jury was empaneled, and returned a verdict of "accidental drowning." A gentleman not feeling satisfied with this verdict, sug-

gested a post mortem examination, which disclosed the fact that the elder of the two had been outraged, which convinced all present that the girls were drowned by the fiendish perpetrator or perpetrators of the outrage, to destroy the evidences of the heinous act.

The Mayor of the city issued his proclamation, offering one thousand dollars for the arrest and conviction of the guilty parties. This had the effect of rousing the public and detectives, and several parties were arrested and discharged. Among those thus arrested, and who is retained in custody, was a man named Gutterby. He is said to be a drinking, reckless fellow, and belonged to the "bull bird" company of the 19th Indiana, during the war.

The bodies were examined on Friday last, and a second examination held. But decomposition had commenced, and it was difficult to determine the cause of death. The following is the substance of the report of the physicians who conducted the last examination:

There are unmistakable evidences of the commission of rape, certain indubitable proofs of the fact having been found in the organs examined. As to the exact manner of her death it is impossible for them to speak with certainty, owing to the fact that decomposition had commenced in the body when their examination was made. If this task had been committed to them immediately after the finding of the body, the question might have been definitely settled. From the unsatisfactory examination they have been enabled to make, however, they unanimously incline to the belief that the death of Mary Hennerly was caused by drowning, and not by choking or strangling.

This, of course, leaves the matter in doubt, and as criminals have the benefit of all doubts, it is not at all likely that the guilty parties, for whose crime no punishment, either human or divine, is sufficient, will ever be brought to justice.

The official statement of the public debt, which was promulgated at Washington yesterday, shows a reduction during the month of June of \$21,203,772. The debt has been reduced since the present administration came into power \$139,104,659, or an average of \$8,694,041 per month. If Congress will now pass a law requiring all bonds now in the Treasury or to be hereafter purchased by application of the surplus revenue to this purpose to be canceled, leaving the sinking fund intact, it will be better than any funding bill that has been proposed. There is now in the Treasury \$124,200,000 of bonds belonging to the Government, of which \$37,600,000 are the sinking bonds, leaving \$86,600,000 which might be canceled. This would at once reduce the annual payment of interest over \$5,000,000, and simplify the statements made to the public, so that it might be more readily comprehended by the masses. It is true that it would make no difference with the final result, provided that the revenue is not cut down; but this is just what ought to be done. Reduce the burdens of the people and thus enlarge the basis of taxation, and the debt will be reduced as fast as the country ought to be required to pay it.—Cincinnati Gazette.

The Seymour Times says: "Democratic practice conforms but sadly to Democratic promise. The Democracy are the friends of the poor. To be sure they are. They are for taxing the rich—the bloated bondholder—and exempting the poor. This is their profession, proclaimed with much sounding of trumpets and jingling of bells. But last week, in the House of Representatives, 28 Democrats voted for the repeal of the income tax, a tax levied only on the rich, while only 17 voted against its repeal. One hundred and nine Republicans voted against and only twenty for the repeal of the tax. Thus it appears that the Democracy are opposed to a tax levied upon the rich. They want the poor man to bear the chief burdens of taxation. The Democratic politicians have a spite against poor men, because of such was the irresistible hosts that put down the Democratic rebellion."

The cloven hoof will now and then protrude. The Democracy would like to assume the virtue, though they have it not, of respect for the soldiers, but at times their actual feelings can not be repressed. Witness the following reference to the dedication of the Putnam county monument to-day, taken from the Evansville Courier of Thursday: "We see by the Journal of yesterday that the citizens of Greencastle, without distinction of party," are to have a grand dornick dedication on Saturday next. A monument has been built, and speeches are to be made over it, and songs sung. We suppose this kind of thing will be kept up until the election is over."

Soldiers of Indiana! what do you think of a party, one of the leading organs of which styles the dedication of a monument in honor of your dead companions "a dornick dedication"?—Indianapolis Journal.

Governor Baker has written a letter in answer to one from John D. Canton, of St. Louis, asking him to appoint thirty-nine delegates to the capital moving convention to be held in Cincinnati in October. He declines to appoint delegates on the ground that such a convention being an outburst of popular feeling, should represent that, and localities should choose their own delegates if they wish to be represented.

CORRESPONDENCE.

FROM HUNTSVILLE.

Our plastic friend, N. Mendenhall, seems to be exercised considerably at seeing his former statements in reference to Guthrie, Iowa, reappear in print, followed by a contradictory statement from the same place made by good authority. He goes behind a "reliable citizen" of that place for the authority to state what he did, and because Mr. Citizen told him a fib, and he saw fit to promulgate it without further investigation, he feels sorry because we put the two statements in

juxtaposition so that all might see what different "species" folks look through who go West. While in this tart mood, by way of retort, not knowing what else to say, he indulges in casting some unpleasant reflections on the past and present prosperity of our unpretending and venerable little old "burg," mixed up with comical allusions to us, calling us pet names—"good natured," "good soul," &c. &c. Be easy, Nate, "Shoo fly, don't bother us." We and Huntsville are out of the mess, Nathan; the whole thing lies between you and your "reliable" informant and my creditable authority at Guthrie. "Let us have peace."

H. H. Lasley has "just arrived in town," with his picture gallery. It is said that "coming events cast their shadows before," but the event of Lasley's gallery coming into town means to cast shadows after it, come, which thing Henry is now ready to do.

W. H. Cox, son of Joseph Cox, living two miles south east of town, was badly hurt by his horse falling with him, and on him, a few days since; no bones broken but he was considerably bruised. At last accounts he was improving.

Dr. A. H. Farquhar, of Unionport, was thrown from his horse on the 1st inst., and badly stunned, but received no serious injuries.

Jonathan W. Hunt suffered partial amnesia while on his way to Losantville one day last week.

Wheat cutting will be finished this week. We reported a poor prospect last week and we have no better news this week. The late rains have caused what little good wheat there was to fall in such a direction so that it is utterly impossible to save much of the wheat that is good.

INDIANA—HER GROWING TRADE.

[CONTINUED.]

The Oil House of Frank A. Boyd, Indianapolis.

The oil trade, beginning with the first use of the refined oil from coal, and continuing with petroleum, has, perhaps, grown more rapidly in the last few years, than any other branch of commerce. While this fact applies to the whole country, it is applicable to Indianapolis. But a few years ago the entire sales of this kind of oil in that city did not amount to more than ten or fifteen barrels per year. Now the annual sales amount to many thousand barrels, so that, with the exception of Cleveland and Pittsburg it is said that a larger quantity of this article is shipped from that market than from any other western city. Its central location and great shipping facilities, commend it to refiners generally, and the product of nearly every oil region in the land is sent there to find a market. Owing to this fact it is claimed that dealers can there obtain oils of every kind and quality, manufactured, and in any quantity desired, cheaper than at the refineries. Appreciating the advantages of a railroad center of this kind in 1867, Dr. L. Wood and Mr. Frank A. Boyd opened a house for the sale of oils, at No. 15 South Meridian street, under the style of Wood & Boyd. Subsequently they removed to 22 in the same street, thus securing a more commodious house with the advantage of a warehouse entrance on Pearl street.

In April, 1869, Mr. Boyd purchased the entire store, since which time he has carried on his store alone under the style of Frank A. Boyd. Upon entering the front from Meridian Street we came into the office and sample room. Here is to be found what is said to be as fine a sample oil as can be shown by any other oil house in the West. Immediately in the rear of this room is the axle grease and paint room, which of course, is well stocked with these articles.

Entering a cellar from this room we came into the room used for storing benzine, gasoline and burning oils, extending front to the street. The benzine, which is mostly used by printers, and the gasoline, which is used in Ward's patent fuel burners, must be well protected from proximity to fire. Hence, he stores them in this room. In the rear of the axle grease room we come to the lard oil room, and still in the rear of this we enter the general shipping room, which also has an entrance from Pearl street. Beneath the general shipping room we find another capacious cellar, which is used for storing varnishes, paints, &c. Still another room is set for mixing and packing. It is located immediately above the general shipping room. Altogether, Mr. Boyd's establishment is much larger than one would suppose from simply passing it on the street. Not only is he prepared to supply the various products of natural oil, but he proposes to furnish all kinds of oil known to the trade such as lard, sperm, straits, bank, resin, wool and tanner's. He is not only a dealer but a manufacturer as well, his axle grease and some of his oils being prepared in the city. One of his specialties is wool oil. He claims that this oil will wash out easily and not leave color or spot on the finest fabric. Another specialty is his lubricating oils. It is said that large quantities of lubricating oils which are now used, are made from the residuum or dregs of coal oil, and are comparatively worthless. Mr. Boyd proposes that as he manufactures his own lubricating oils that he will guarantee them and all sold at his establishment, and if goods are not as represented, purchasers can return them and he will pay all expenses incurred. The following note from the Western Machine Works at Indianapolis will show how his oils are regarded at

home. They say: "We have used your Banner Lubricating Oil on our machinery where our speed ranges from 20 to 3,000 revolutions per minute. The oil has never heated a journal or bearing; it is entirely free from gum or grit; does not chill, and is practically the cheapest oil we have ever used." Coming from men who have used oils for many years, this speaks more than all we could say. But, perhaps, for us to dwell at length upon any one of Mr. Boyd's articles would be doing injustice to the variety of articles in which he deals. We will therefore content ourselves by stating that in addition to various kinds of oils, he is prepared to supply a variety of grades of lead and paint. We might enlarge upon his Pittsburg Pure, Banner and Champion Leads. But we will simply state that he has them. He has also the Grafton Mineral Paint, also the Brandon Colors. His colored paints he is prepared to supply in a variety of colors. In addition to all these, he has a variety of varnishes, the quality of which he guarantees. Before closing this article we will speak of Gold's patent Oil Cans and measure combined, which Mr. Boyd is selling. This is really a valuable article to retailers, and is a great labor-saver. It measures the fluid as it is pumped out, and the pump can be detached in order to pump from the barrel. It is made of galvanized iron and is arranged with a cover working on hinges, which protects it from the dirt. Mr. Boyd has extended his business over this State, and into adjoining States, so that it has increased three-fold in the last year.

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES.

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[CONTINUED.]

The Oil House of Frank A. Boyd, Indianapolis.

The oil trade, beginning with the first use of the refined oil from coal, and continuing with petroleum, has, perhaps, grown more rapidly in the last few years, than any other branch of commerce. While this fact applies to the whole country, it is applicable to Indianapolis. But a few years ago the entire sales of this kind of oil in that city did not amount to more than ten or fifteen barrels per year. Now the annual sales amount to many thousand barrels, so that, with the exception of Cleveland and Pittsburg it is said that a larger quantity of this article is shipped from that market than from any other western city. Its central location and great shipping facilities, commend it to refiners generally, and the product of nearly every oil region in the land is sent there to find a market. Owing to this fact it is claimed that dealers can there obtain oils of every kind and quality, manufactured, and in any quantity desired, cheaper than at the refineries. Appreciating the advantages of a railroad center of this kind in 1867, Dr. L. Wood and Mr. Frank A. Boyd opened a house for the sale of oils, at No. 15 South Meridian street, under the style of Wood & Boyd. Subsequently they removed to 22 in the same street, thus securing a more commodious house with the advantage of a warehouse entrance on Pearl street.

The Winchester Journal wants to know what a "burg" of a city is. In our case it was two columns and a half in one day, between the time of working off the outside and publication day. I've understood, that's four columns of "stereotypes" estimated up your way?—Greenfield Commercial.

GROCERY.

Provision, and Queensware Store.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT

Pleas, W. Harris and L. W. Love

Have entered into partnership in the General Grocery Trade, for the mutual benefit of themselves and the people of Randolph County. They will at all times keep a good stock of goods in their line, and sell at as low prices as any other house.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

The highest market price paid for Country Produce.

A Large and Fresh Stock of Goods Just Arrived.

Consisting in part of all grades of Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Molasses, Rice, Crackers, Cheese, Herring, Bologna Sausage, Potatoes, Dried Apples and Peaches, Spices, Flour, Candles, Candles, Noodles, Thread and Needles, Soap, Fruit Cans, Starch, Fish, Fresh Vegetables, Glassware, Cigars, Tobacco, &c.